

Family Hydropsychidae: Few adults belonging to this family were observed, which was surprising, since the larvae of at least two species were abundant in the inflow and outflow streams. Although a key to the larvae of all the British species has yet to be published, the information which is available indicates that *Hydropsyche instabilis* Curtis and *H. angustipennis* are both members of the lake fauna.

Family Sericostomatidae: One of the most common caddis flies during the months of June and July was *Göera pilosa* which flew readily in bright sunshine but was most often seen at rest on the underside of alder leaves. The larvae of *Lepidostoma hirtum* and *Notidobia ciliaris* L. were taken regularly in bottom fauna samples from the stony littoral but no adults were collected. Their absence from the Menteith collections is probably a consequence of the limited time available for gathering material.

Of the remaining families, the Polycentropidae were the most widely represented, and both *Polycentropus flavomaculatus* and *Cyrnus trimaculatus* were common as larvae in the stony littoral and as adults. In agreement with Mosely's observation that *Neureclipsis bimaculatus* frequents areas where a river enters or leaves a lake, this species was only recorded from the top 100 metres or so of the Goudie Burn.

As an addendum to these observations, it is worthwhile commenting on the importance of caddis as food for fish. The quantities eaten vary with the seasons (e.g. Morgan 1956), but in May 1972 a trout weighing 1 lb. 10 ozs. caught in Loch Ard, Perthshire, was found to have 851 Limnephilidae pupae in its stomach. The imagines were well-developed within the pupal cases and the insects were presumably captured as they migrated into the shallow water prior to emerging as adults.

References

- Elliot, J. M., 1971. The Life-history and biology of *Apatania muliebris* McLachlan (Trichoptera). *Ent. Gaz.*, 22: 245-251.
 Hickin, N. E., 1967. *Caddis Larvae*. Hutchinson, London, pp. xii + 476.
 Macan, T. T., 1973. *A key to the adults of the British Trichoptera*. F.B.A. Scientific Publication No. 28: 151 pp.
 Morgan, N. C., 1956. The biology of *Leptocerus aterrimus* Steph. with reference to its availability as a food for trout. *J. Anim. Ecol.*, 25: 349-365.
 Mosley, M. E., 1939. *The British Caddis Flies, Trichoptera*. Routledge, London, pp. xiv + 320.
 Nielsen, A., 1948. Trichoptera, Caddis Flies; in Berg. K., Biological studies on the River Susaa. *Folia Limnologica Scandinavica*, No. 4: 123-144.
 Novak, K. and Sehnal, F., 1963. The development cycle of some species of the genus *Limnephilus* (Trichoptera). *Acta Societatis entomological Czechoslovenicae*, 60: (1-2): 68-80.

BLAIR'S MOCHA IN DORSET. — A specimen of *Cyclophora puppillaria* Hb. (Blair's Mocha) occurred here at light on 18th October, 1977. This autumn, several specimens of *Lithophane leautieri* (Blair's Pinion) were recorded at the m.v. trap in my garden as follows: October 6th (2), 17th (1), 21st (1) and November 6th (1). — C. CATTELL, 9 Folly Lane, Wareham, Dorset.